



المرتضى مختار السودانية

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Abstract

In this thesis an attempt is being made to follow and analyze in a chronological order the position of the Sudanese national governments and bodies towards the problem of the South and the Southern reaction 1954 - 1989.

Based on primary sources this research reveals that the position of these governments was responsible for the escalation of the Southern problem and the change of the southern reaction from one of a desire for federation to secession and the right of self determination.

One of the aims of this research is to follow the political instability of the country. The lack of this stability and the ineffectiveness of democratic institutions led to the failure of implementing a workable solution to the North – South conflict.

The thesis discusses the failure of the national governments to honor the federation promise, and the aggravation of the situation by the inclusion of religion in the conflict by discussing the possibility of an Islamic constitution (chapter 2, 4&5), the imposition of Islamization on the South by the first military government (1958- 1964) (chapter 3) and the enforcement of the September laws 1983 which were responsible for the collapse of the Addis Ababa Accord 1972. (chapter6)

The abolition of the September laws and the creation of a new Sudan were the demands raised by the Sudanese People Liberation Movement. They became the focus of discussions that followed the April 1985 popular uprising and continued until the military coup 1989. (chapter 7 & 8) The peace issue became pressing in the period 1986 – 1989 with the involvement of national bodies. The thesis also shows how the position of the national governments became responsible for the acknowledgment of North – South conflict as a national issue rather than being merely a regional crisis.

- 1- SACDNU: Sudan African closed District national union.
- 2- SANU: Sudan African National union.
- 3- SPLA: Sudan people liberation Army.
- 4- SPLM: Sudan people liberation movement.

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